CHONGQING NO.8 SECONDARY SCHOOL
1938
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Chongqing No.8 Secondary School

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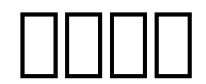
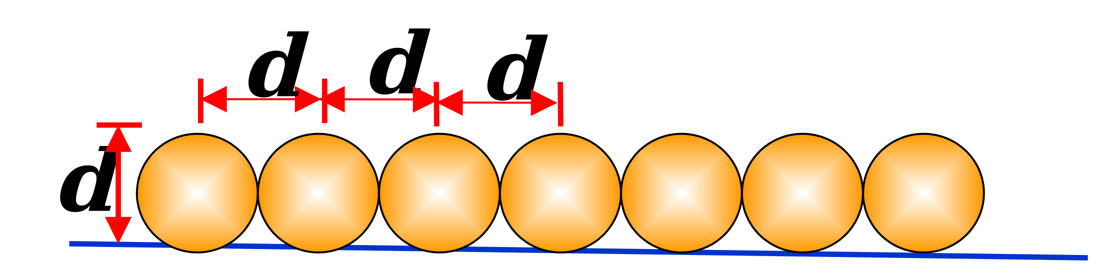
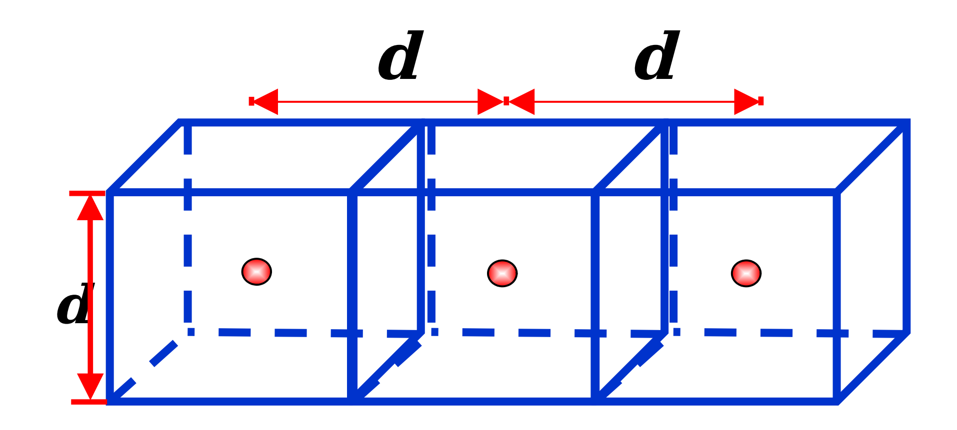




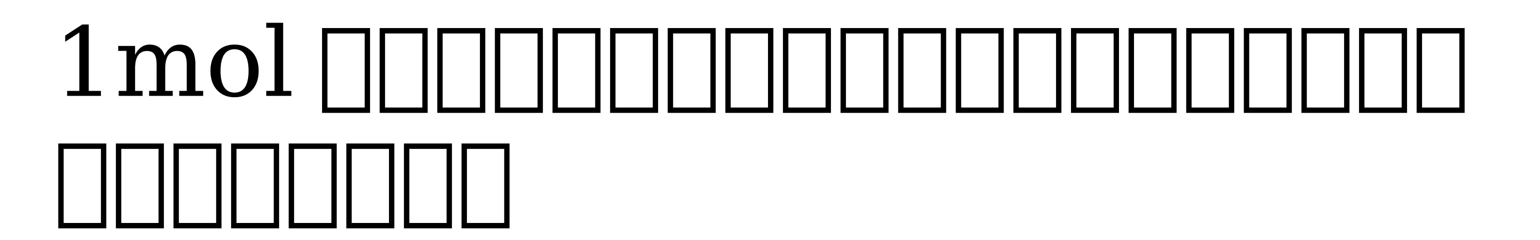


一、物体是由大量分子构成

2. 阿伏加德罗常数： 1mol任何物质包含相同的分子数，这个数量用阿伏加德罗常数表示。

宏观 微观

诚 勤 立 达



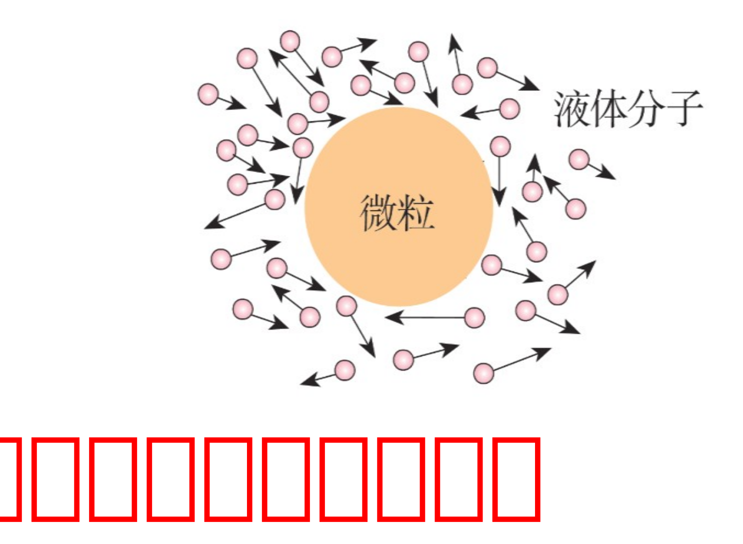
二、分子的热运动

1. 扩散现象： 不同物质彼此进入对方的现象。

二、分子的热运动

2. 布朗运动：悬浮在液体或气体中的固体小颗粒不停的做无规则的运动。

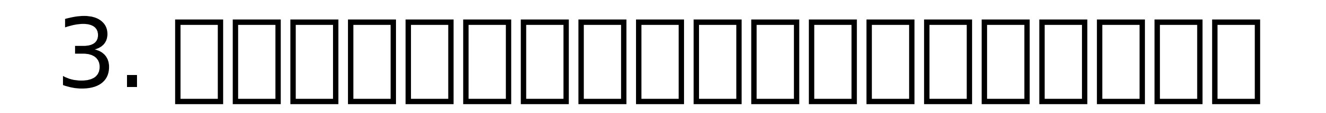
分子无规则的运动与温度有关

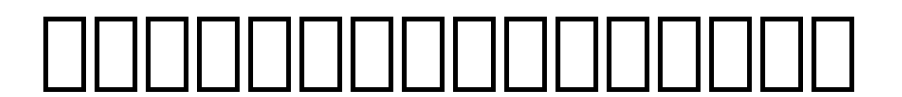


二、分子的热运动

3. 热运动：分子在永不停歇的做无规则运动。

温度是热运动剧烈程度的宏观标志。





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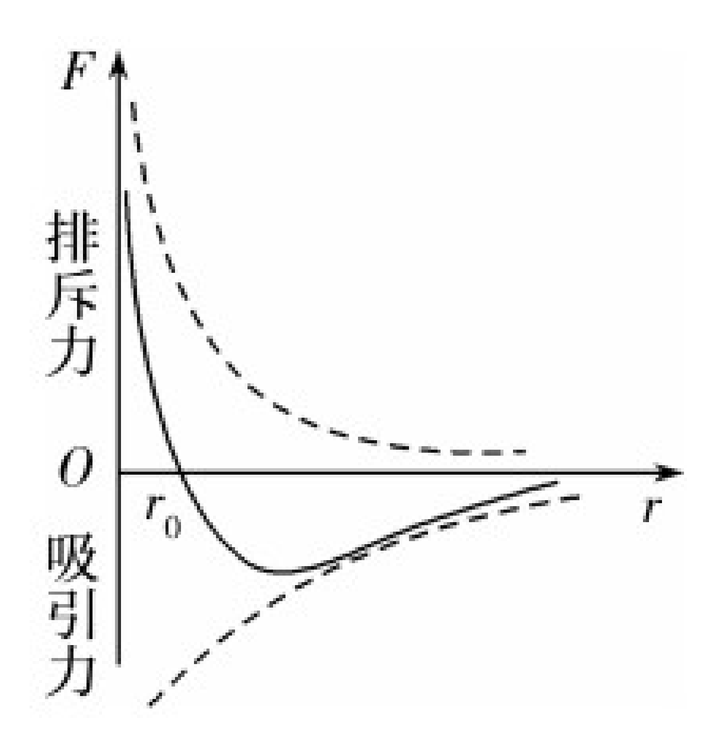
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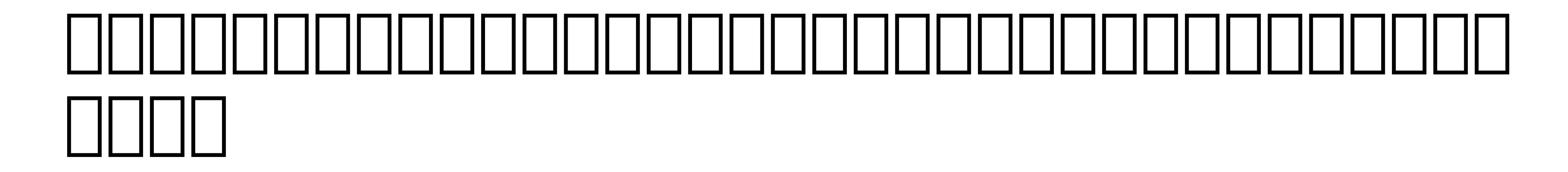

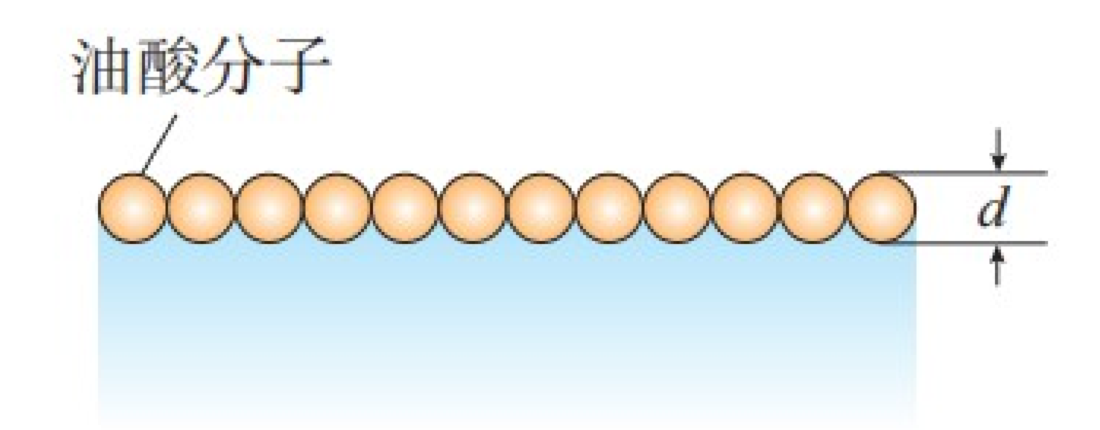
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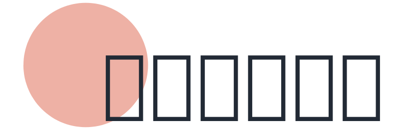

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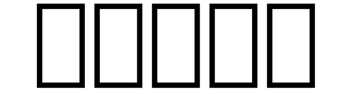
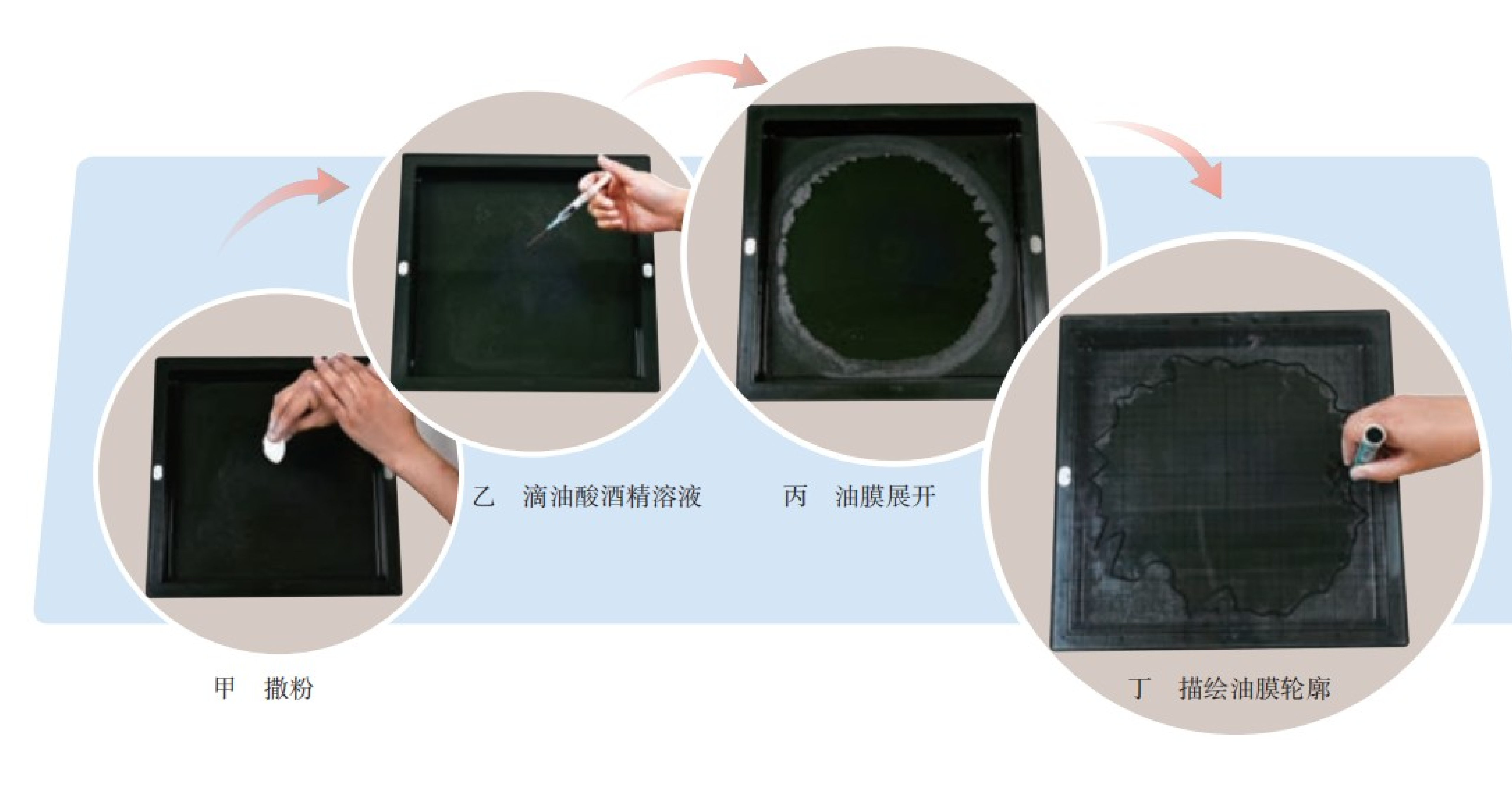
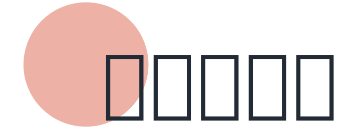



甲　撒粉
乙　滴油酸酒精溶液
丙　油膜展开
丁　描绘油膜轮廓



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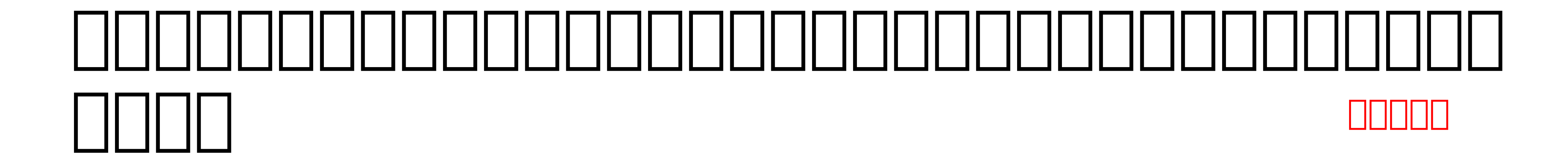

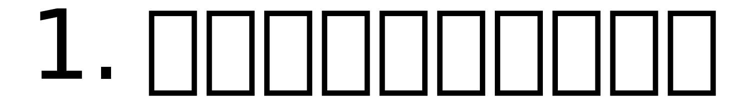

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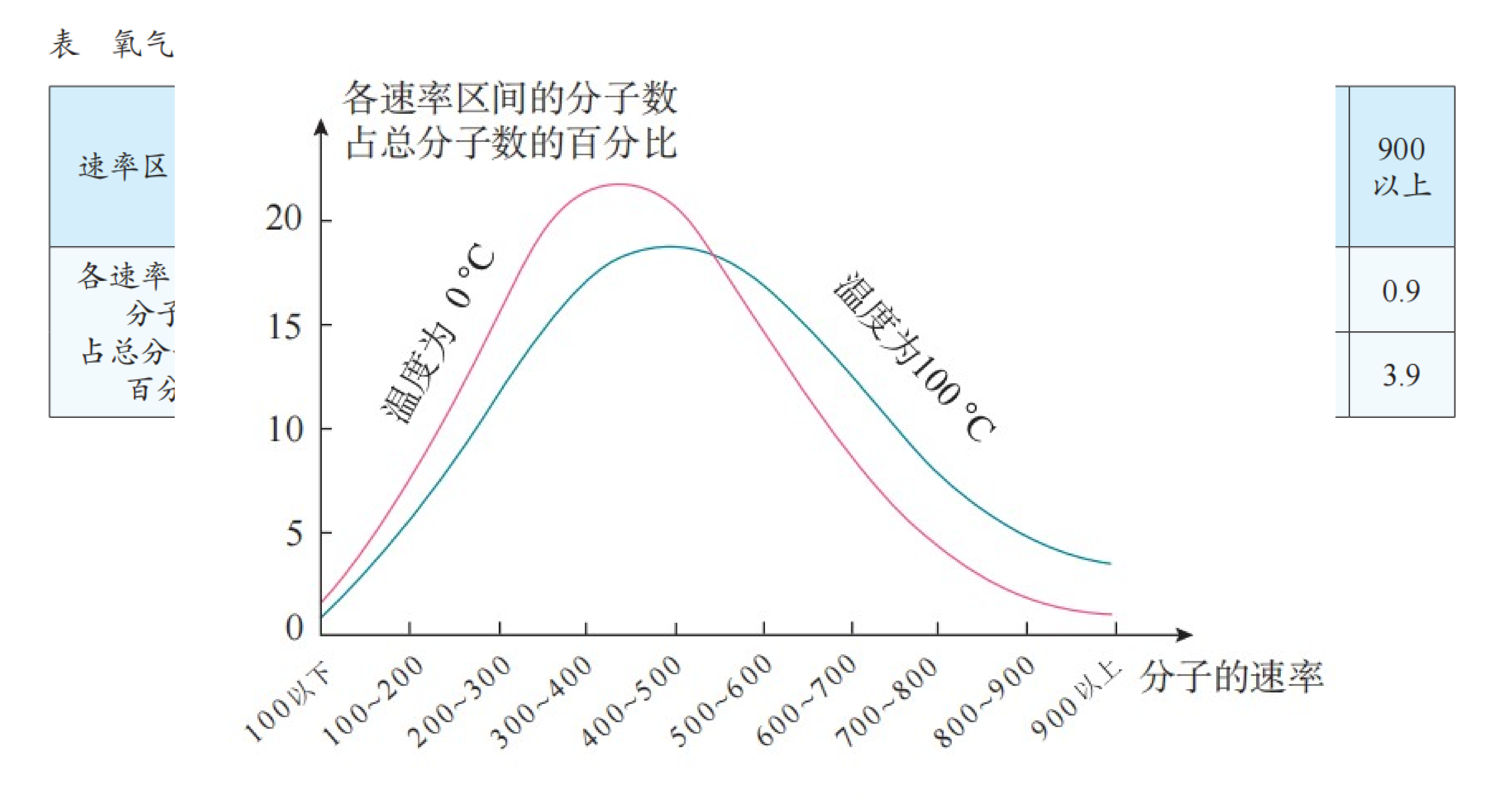
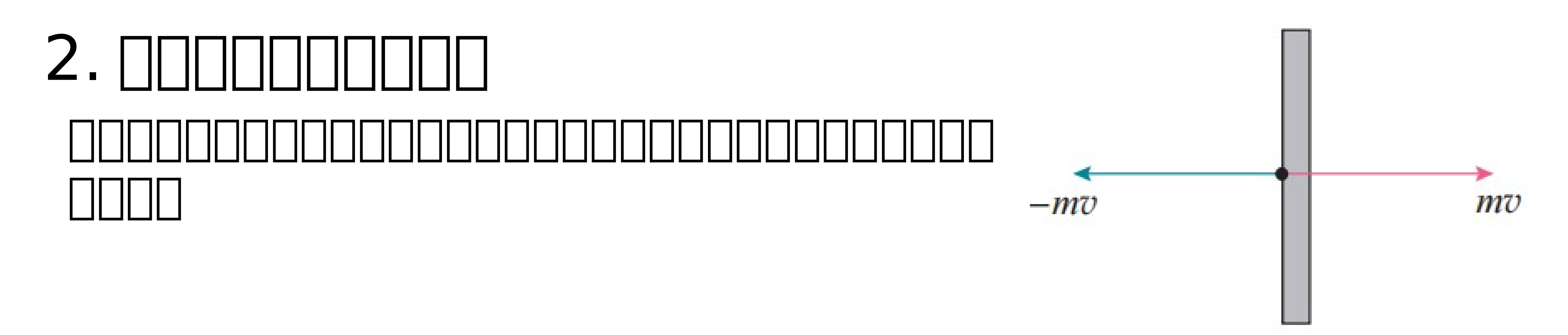


图 1.3–2　氧气分子的速率分布图像

2. 气体压强的微观解释：
气体对容器的压强源于气体分子的热运动，是大量气体分子对容器壁撞击引起的。

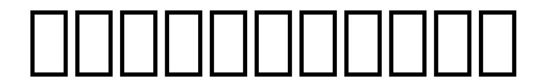
诚 勤 立 达

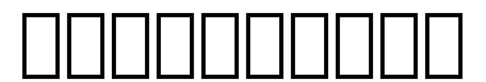


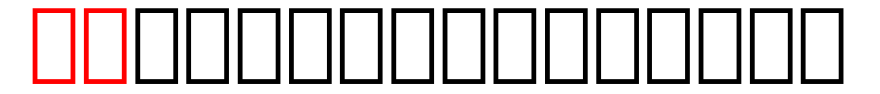
分子动能和分子势能

1.分子动能
分子热运动的平均动能：
分子热运动的总动能：

温度是衡量分子平均动能大小的标志







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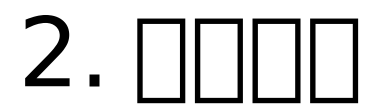
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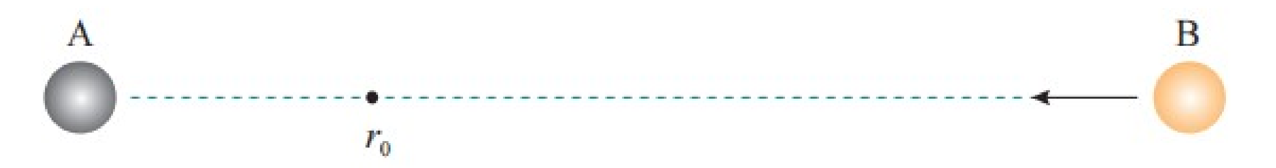
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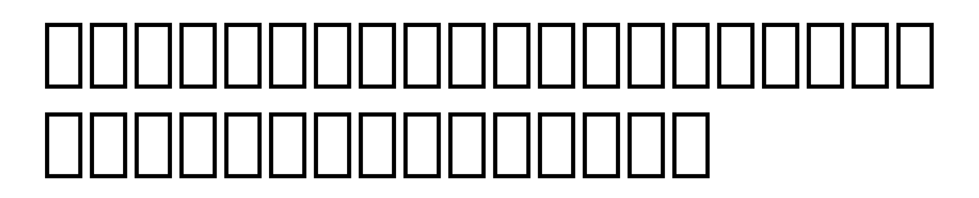

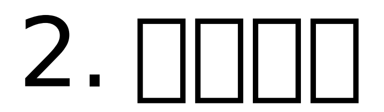
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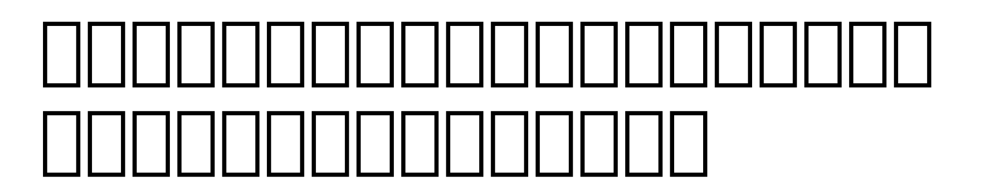

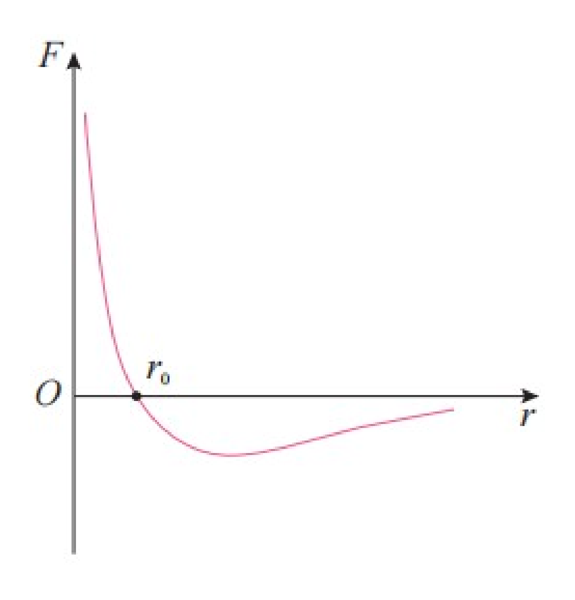
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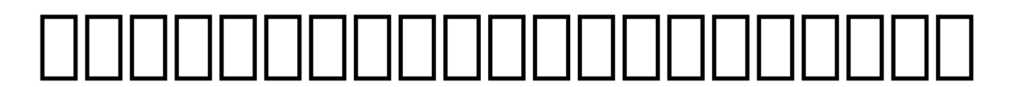
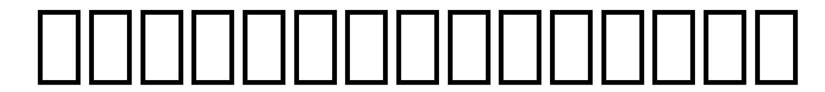
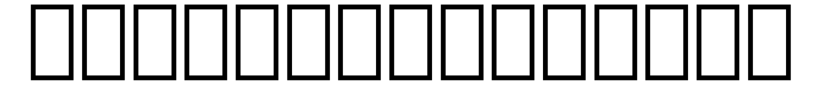
3.物体的内能
物体中所有分子热运动动能和分子势能的总和。

相同质量的水和冰，谁的内能大？

热胀体现了物体的内能怎么变化？







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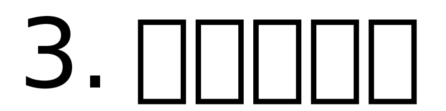

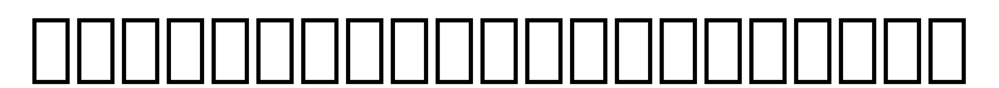

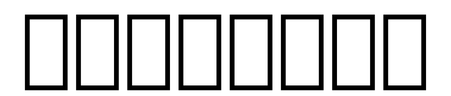

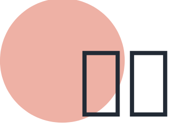

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